

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING OF NEW YORK.

We have never before devoted the same amount of our space to matter of any description with more satisfaction than we have given the preceding page to the proceedings of the great enthusiastic meeting in New York, in support of the Laws, the Constitution, and the Union. No American, whether in South Carolina or elsewhere, can read those proceedings, and the noble sentiments which breathe through the speeches, the resolutions, and above all the soul-stirring letter of Mr. WEBSTER, without feeling his heart glow with renewed patriotism and a deeper devotion to the Constitution of his country.

It gives us pleasure to state that the Secretary of the Treasury has consented to the use of vessels in the Revenue Service of the United States for the transportation of articles of American production from the various ports along the Atlantic Coast to such point as shall be selected for the departure of the ship appropriated to convey them to the London Exhibition, wherever it can be done without detriment to the public service.

We also learn that the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, in the spirit of liberality which has marked other Departments of the Government in relation to the same matter, has consented that the navy yard at New York (including the requisite storage) may be used as a place of temporary deposit and safe-keeping for articles intended for the London Exhibition. Any articles, however valuable, may be placed there with entire confidence, under the safeguards which give protection to the public property.

THE WANE OF ULTRAIISM.

The signs both from the North and the South are conclusive that the tide of ultraism and disaffection to the Union is on the reflux. From the South (if we may except South Carolina) the evidences are unmistakable, not only of devotion to the Union among the great body of the people, but of the moderated tone of many who had taken ground for measures hostile to it; some of those, in fact, who were prominent in setting the ball of discontent in motion are now exerting their energies to stop it.

In the North the signs are equally satisfactory of a sound public feeling, and of the disfavor in which leading persons find themselves who have advocated notions incompatible with loyalty to the Constitution. An incident very significant of this fact is the recent rejection of the Hon. HORACE MANN, of Massachusetts, by the Whig Nominating Convention of his district, he having received but 53 votes for re-election in a body of 117 delegates; Mr. SAMUEL H. WALLEY received the remaining 64 votes, and the nomination. Considering the abilities and high personal character of Mr. MANN, and his late pre-eminent standing in his district, the feeling that so suddenly placed him in a minority could only have arisen from disapprobation of his course on the measures growing out of the slavery agitation.

From these tokens it is plain that ultraism has reached its culminating point. The great body of the American people are opposed to fanaticism of all sorts, but most of all to that which menaces the Constitution and the Union. Such appeals as that which the able and independent Representative, SAMUEL A. ELIOT, has addressed to the people of Boston—so calm, so clear, so conclusive in argument, and so patriotic—must exert the most soothing influence on all excited but candid minds throughout the North; it will bring to most of those who have been led astray the "sober second-thought."

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The following incident is told in a letter from the Washington correspondent of Tuesday's Richmond Enquirer:

"A distinguished gentleman from the West—an ex-Senator—called on Mr. FILLMORE, and, after exchanging the usual courtesies, was asked by the President how the fugitive slave bill was received in the West. The reply was that the law, although unpopular in his State, would doubtless be enforced. The remark was playfully made, as the President was sworn to 'preserve, protect, and defend the constitution and laws' (he the ex-Senator) presumed Mr. Fillmore would execute this law. 'To the very letter, sir,' was the instant reply of the President—to the very letter, sir, whatever may be the consequences."

The Washington Union relates another incident, in which it is stated that the President declared that he was determined to execute faithfully the fugitive slave law, and would appoint no man to office who might be called upon and would not zealously co-operate in its execution.

Mr. HOLMES, the able Representative of the Charleston District, voted alone for the Harbor and Fortification Bill. It gives \$63,000 for the completion of Fort Sumter, and for the preservation of the sites of Fort Moultrie and Johnson, which had been encroached on by the sea, and \$100,000 for the construction of a Custom-House in Charleston. But it seems that the Charlestonians condemn these votes, and a writer in the Mercury calls upon him to resign; but we entirely concur with a contemporary in hoping that Mr. HOLMES will retain the seat he fills with so much honor. At the end of his term, indeed, his constituents have decided that he shall retire, much to the regret of all men of all parties who have served with him in Congress or known him here in social life. As Mr. HOLMES has been discarded because he voted for appropriations for the defence of his city, one is at a loss to tell why they should send a successor to him at all, or what a successor can find to do, unless it be to vote no on all questions; for it is clear he cannot vote *aye* on any national question which is likely to arise. If a Representative must not support appropriations for the public defence—to arm the country at least, if not to improve it—what function is left him, except to draw his pay? The protection of home industry is unconstitutional; the improvement of rivers and harbors is unconstitutional; custom-houses are not needed in Charleston, and federal fortifications must crumble because they may be turned against the city. These objects all being forbidden to a Representative, there would seem to be very little for one to do.

The remains of Gen. TAYLOR reached Louisville (Ky.) yesterday, and were buried in the family cemetery, eight miles from the city. There was a solemn procession and a general suspension of business on the occasion.

Gen. CHILDS, U. S. Army, leaves this morning for Florida, where he will take command of the cordon of posts established in that State for the protection of the country from the Indians.—*Alex. Gaz.*

LETTER FROM THE HON. SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication from the Hon. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, explanatory of his views on the subject of the Fugitive Slave bill, which received his vote on its passage in the House of Representatives, in concurrence with the Senate, in which body it originated. We trust his constituents and the public will do him the justice of giving it a careful perusal. They will perceive that he has not acted on this subject, as he is incapable of doing on any, thoughtlessly, or without reasons satisfactory to his own mind, and such as are deserving of careful consideration. Those who may not agree with him in his conclusions will at least give him the credit of having acted independently, according to his own sense of public duty.

The letter of Mr. ELIOT will be acknowledged by every intelligent reader to be a very forcible, if not a conclusive argument in support of the propriety and necessity of this law. The argument rests of course not on the ground of expediency, or of policy as specially affecting the interest of his constituents, but of positive obligation between one portion of the Union and another—an obligation which arises not only from the nature of the relations which subsist between the Northern and Southern portions of the Union for their mutual benefit, but from our positive engagements under the Constitution, from which as members of the Union we cannot escape. The nature of this obligation is stated by Mr. ELIOT with great clearness and force, and we do not see how any one, capable of understanding the state of facts and the course of reasoning, can escape from the conclusion at which he arrives.

The only question which Mr. ELIOT was called on to meet was simply, whether he would give effect to a provision of the Constitution important to the South, which had been rendered null by the legislation of the Free States, or whether he would refuse to do so? He did not shrink from the obligation of standing by the Constitution, and in so doing he adopted the same course which was adopted by the people of Massachusetts in 1788, when they accepted the Constitution.

For the purpose of informing ourselves upon the position which was taken by the people of this State upon this clause of the Constitution, we have returned to the report of the debates in the Massachusetts Convention of 1788, for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It is well known that this instrument then underwent a thorough scrutiny by the jealous friends of freedom of that day. The Convention took into particular consideration the whole Constitution, discussing it section by section. There was much opposition to many of the provisions of it, and although converts were made in the progress of the discussion, it was finally passed by a majority of only 187 against 168. In the discussion by sections, there was a good deal of debate on the articles which relate to the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes on free and slave population, and to the prohibition of importation of slaves. Several members objected that Congress was restricted from prohibiting the migration or importation of slaves until 1808. But, strange as it may seem, the section which provides that slaves lawfully held in one State escaping to another shall not be discharged, but shall be delivered up, was passed over without opposition and without remark. On a subsequent day, however, after all the sections had been read in order, and had been commented on at the pleasure of every member, Gen. HAYNE, of Roxbury, rose, in the course of a more general discussion, and after remarking that in consequence of his absence for some days from indignation, he had been deprived of the opportunity of expressing his sentiments on some of the subjects which had in the mean time passed under review, he proceeded to remark upon the article which relates to the extradition of slaves, in connection with that which relates to the importation. Upon these subjects he spoke as follows:

"I apprehend that it is not in our power to do any thing for or against those who are in slavery in the Southern States. No gentleman within these walls detests every idea of slavery more than I do; it is generally detested by the people of this Commonwealth; and I ardently hope that the time will soon come when our brethren in the Southern States will view it as we do, and reject it as we do. But to do this we have no right to compel them. Two questions naturally arise: if we ratify the constitution, shall we do any thing by our act to hold the blacks in slavery? or shall we become partakers of other men's sins? I think neither of them. Each State is sovereign and independent to a certain degree, and they have a right, and will regulate their own affairs, as to themselves appear proper; and shall we refuse to co-operate, or to be united with those who do not think or act just as we do? Surely not. We are not in this case partakers of other men's sins, for in nothing do we voluntarily encourage the slavery of our fellow-men. A restriction is laid on the Federal Government, which cannot be avoided, and a union take place. The Federal Government went as far as they could. The migration or importation, &c., is confined to the States now existing only; new States cannot claim it. Congress, by their ordinance for erecting new States, some time since declared that the new States shall be republican, and that there shall be no slavery in them."

We have here quoted from the debates every thing that appears to have been said upon the article in question, in a Convention which continued its debates in daily forenoon and afternoon sessions for more than four weeks. This fact shows clearly that the provision in question was regarded not as an oversight or as a measure which depended upon the option of the people of this State, but as an indispensable condition of the Union of the States, on the acceptance of which they made their election in deciding that they would become members of the Union.

The same necessity for this provision of the Constitution exists at the present time, connected with all the motives to the continuance of the Union, which then induced its formation: and we are bound, in addition, to its observance by our acceptance of the Constitution, by an engagement which we cannot annul, and which we have sworn to obey.

MR. ELIOT'S LETTER.

Mr. HALE: The peculiar circumstances of the times, and of my own position, induce me to ask of you the use of the columns of the *Advertiser* for a brief explanation of the reasons of the course I have recently pursued. I do it in the hope, and indeed in entire confidence, that my fellow-citizens know me well enough, and have known me long enough, to enable them to believe the statement I am about to make, and that they will impute to me no sinister or ambitious motive for what I have now met with their approbation.

It is rather a striking circumstance attending the excitement of the present moment that among the several subjects of importance which have been brought to the attention of the great community of the North, the one which has roused all their fire, and excited so much sympathy and indignation, is precisely the only one in regard to which there existed any constitutional obligation. All the other questions were to be decided upon considerations of expediency or policy; but this was upon the sense of duty alone. The feelings are, at all times, very bad guides for political action; and in this case it seemed to me to be imperative upon every one claiming to act on principle, and with due reverence for the constitution, to set aside every impulse of mere feeling, and to consider especially his obligations to the Government under which he lives.

In order to have a clear and just sense of the nature and weight of those obligations, I deem it necessary to advert to a little to the history of the period when there was no constitution of the United States; to inquire what was the condition of things at that time, what were the reasons for forming the constitution, and the terms upon which alone it could be adopted. It is well known that the state of affairs, both at the North and the South, previous to the adoption of the constitution, was one of unequalled depression and misery. The period of the war of the Revolution itself was a less disastrous time; for war gave us the exclusive possession of the home market, at least, and our own industry was supported by our own consumption. But with peace came the introduction of foreign commodities, at such rates of duty as each rival chose to fix—generally the lowest possible, on free trade principles; and, as we had little else but corn, wheat, and tobacco to pay with, we were compelled to glut our own markets with a very limited variety of articles, and thus depress our prices for selling, as well as those for buying. People were impoverished, disheartened, miserable, to such a degree that the days of the confederation, between the close of the war and the adoption of the constitution, are universally spoken of by historians, and were always described by the poets of the generation, as the darkest and gloomiest of the darkest and most distressing period of our history. Every body saw and acknowledged that the union of these sovereign and independent States into one Government was the remedy, and the only remedy for the existing evils. There were great difficulties in the way of such an experiment. It was a complete rearrangement of the whole system of government. But all might be arranged pretty well except one. Slavery had been abolished in some of the States,

and still existed in others. Here seemed an insurmountable incompatibility of interests, and nothing proposed to unite men of that day—and they were very wise men—so much as this topic. At last they agreed that the new constitution should have nothing to do with it; that the word slavery should not be mentioned in it; and that it should be left to the management and care of the States themselves to establish, restrict, or abolish it, just as they after the adoption of the constitution should see fit. In other words, the existence of the institution to those States who preferred it, it was agreed that persons escaping from labor to which they were bound in one commonwealth, and found in another, should be returned to the State from which they had fled. The provision was necessary for the preservation of this interest in *status quo*. It did not extend farther. It kept it where it already was and where it could not have continued, if every slave who escaped to the North was at once to be free and reclaimable. The members of the confederation from the South saw this distinctly, and deliberately declared that they could not and would not enter into a union with States who would tempt away their slaves with the prospect of immediate and permanent freedom.

The provision of the constitution for restoring fugitive slaves was a conservative measure only. It simply did not curtail the extent of slavery, or rather it did not abolish it, for such would have been the speedy result if the United States had guaranteed the freedom of every runaway slave. These questions cannot be preserved without it, it is decided, whether it was right and expedient to form a union with slaveholders and promise them not to interfere with their slaveholding. They decided that it was, as I think we should have done if we had been in their places. They decided that they could not endure any longer the misery which oppressed them on every side, the subjection to the foreign merchant, the slavery of themselves and their children to the European manufacturer and trader.

The constitution was adopted with this provision, and it could not have been adopted without it. The States that had won their power to make constitutions for themselves by co-operating through eight long years of exhausting war, and who had thereby acquired an interest in the welfare of the colored man, an interest which I feel as deeply as any of my friends and constituents. It must be recollected that emancipation, if it is to come at all, must originate with those masters who are so often assailed with opprobrious language; and that the last influence the North can exert on the subject, in behalf of the slave, is moral influence.

The sentiments and wishes of Massachusetts, as expressed by her Legislature, and felt by her people, are in the highest degree honorable to her philanthropy, and, with few exceptions, are consistent with the obligations she is under to the Union. But they cannot impose on duty which can alter her position in this question. The only way to the abolition of slavery, and unless she means to adopt which can preserve the principles of nullification, she must consent to the delivery of the fugitive from labor. In short, the whole matter resolves itself into the plain question, shall the promises of the constitution be observed, or shall they be violated, and with the violation shall the bond of union be broken? To me the answer is, in favor of the former. I cannot see how the law which binds me to the fulfillment of the promises of the constitution, as of all other promises, is a part of the highest law which I recognize, and I shall not deliberately violate it. I shall hold on to the Union, even with slaveholding States, with a tenacity which nothing but the sternest necessity will overcome. I shall not, for the sake of a single principle, risk the irritation that exists between the North and the South, to reunite them in good will and the spirit of mutual aid, and to transmit to posterity the inestimable blessings we have enjoyed from the Union, while we avoid the unmixed and immeasurable evil that must flow from division.

It is well to be informed, I trust, from any thing I have now said, that I consider the law which has been passed unobjectionable. There are amendments which I strongly desire to see introduced into it, and for which I would have labored when it was passed in the House of Representatives, had it been possible. But every one knows that was impracticable, and the question was whether this bill, or none, should be sent to the States. I deem it better to have the law as it is, than to have no law at all. I do not think it expedient to call the attention to aid them, because I cannot show it by setting aside constitutional obligations, or pursuing a course which would lead to disunion and anarchy, and would be destructive to all alike, the slave and the free, the African and the European race. Respectfully, &c. SAM'L A. ELIOT.

CALIFORNIA.—EDWIN BELL, Esq., formerly editor of the *Hagerstown Torch Light*, writing from San Francisco to a friend in Virginia, says: "I regret (should this ever reach you) that I cannot give you more encouragement than I shall be expected to give. Sincerely and frankly, I cannot advise you to come here. You may succeed, or you may fail, the failure being ten to one in proportion to the success. The great mass would be glad to know you well, and I have a distinct knowledge of things here, and if you wish my advice, will tell you to stay where you are, and be content with your lot."

HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.—We learn from the *Wilmington (Del.) Journal* that the committee appointed to superintend the arrangements for the dinner in honor of the public character and services of the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON have fully completed their arrangements, and that, having communicated that fact to Mr. Clayton, they have left to him the choice of the day. He has appointed Saturday after the general election for the purpose, making the 16th November. He says the subjects of which he wishes to speak are of national, not merely local interest. The subscriptions are most numerous, and are not confined to any part of the State. The meeting, we learn, will be one of the most brilliant affairs that have ever taken place in Delaware. Invitations are to be extended to many eminent gentlemen abroad, and to all the members of the late as well as the present Cabinet.

BOARD OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.—We understand that this Board, which convened on Wednesday, at the Quartermaster's Office, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of settling the rank and precedence in the army, met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. It is understood that the Military Board, before their adjournment, will act in conjunction with the Board of Naval Officers now in session, for the purpose of settling the relative rank and precedence of officers belonging to both branches of the service.

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is of common origin with us, and has probably some of the feelings of humanity with ourselves. Let us not dream that all virtue and all wisdom will die with us. It is said the new law suspends the operation of the writ of habeas corpus. Legal authority of the highest kind declares this to be untrue; and we all know, without being jurists, that no law can supersede the constitution.

It is said, too, that the new law is unnecessary, because it throws the responsibility of enforcing the law on the marshal, at all events. This may be a hardship upon the marshal, but does not affect the position of the fugitive particularly; and it resembles so nearly the liability of every sheriff for the custody of every prisoner, that no such broad distinction exists as is sometimes asserted.

Again, the law makes it penal to assist in the rescue of the slave, after he has been proved to be such. Of course it must, and the penalty must be effective, or there would be the inconsistency of an enactment which might be violated with impunity. The penalty should certainly be graduated by the nature of the offence, and I am disposed to believe that in this respect the law needs amendment. But it is manifest that the violent charges brought against the law are, in reality, brought against the principle of the provision of the constitution requiring the delivery of the fugitive from labor.

The reasons for originally making that provision have been already stated; and it appears to me that they are as strong as ever, and that it is in force as they were for making it at first. The question cannot be preserved without it, it is decided, whether it was right and expedient to form a union with slaveholders and promise them not to interfere with their slaveholding. They decided that it was, as I think we should have done if we had been in their places. They decided that they could not endure any longer the misery which oppressed them on every side, the subjection to the foreign merchant, the slavery of themselves and their children to the European manufacturer and trader.

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COAL DIRECT FROM CUMBERLAND.

The canal-boats *Ohio* and *Delaware*, consigned to our enterprising fellow-citizen, Wm. T. DOVE, arrived at this city on Wednesday last, direct from Cumberland. Owing to the bad condition of our city canals, the *Delaware* could not pass through that portion of it between the Basin and the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at 17th street, and had to be looked through and towed around to the Navy Yard by the steamer *Salem*. The *Ohio* was landed at the yard of the consignee, on the canal, in the rear of the residence of the late Gen. Van Ness. The first shipment of Cumberland coal, under contract, will be immediately made from this city by Mr. Dove, in fulfillment of an order for some eight hundred tons, to be sent to Philadelphia.

Hon. S. S. WILDE, of Massachusetts, in consequence of increasing indisposition, has communicated to the Governor his resignation of his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State.

The Frigate *St. Lawrence*, from Bremen via Portsmouth, England, was boarded on Thursday night off the port of New York.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed Thursday, the 28th of November, to be observed throughout that State as a day of Thanksgiving.

COLLINS AND CUNARD.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"An arrangement has been entered into between Mr. E. K. Collins and Mr. Cunard that during the winter a vessel of each of their respective lines shall leave New York and Liverpool alternately. We shall therefore have a weekly communication with the Old World until spring, when, as heretofore, it will be semi-weekly."

FROM BRAZIL.

FROM THE BURNES AFTER THE BRITISH PACKET OF AUG. 31.

The Capital has lately been the theatre of stirring events. In consequence of the recent slave-capture collision, a measure has been introduced for the suppression of the traffic. The discussion, which all proceeded, had called forth the expression of much unpleasant feeling; which shows but too clearly the deep and reckless obstinacy of party politicians. By a natural process the excitement radiates from the centre to the extremities—in other words, from the Hall of Representatives to the community at large. On the 7th July an unusually demonstration was given of the existence and intensity of these embittered feelings by an attack on various British officers and pacifists. Fortunately, no lives were sacrificed, nor, so far as yet appears, any personal injury sustained; still, it leaves a disagreeable impression of insecurity, from the evident insubordination of the Brazilian rabble, and the want of prestige and ascendancy in the public authorities. We reserve details for a future occasion, as the first impressions are apt to be exaggerated. As advocates of peace, order, and reconciliation, as the friends of humanity, we heartily deplore these untoward excesses; which, instead of healing the breach, tend to further complications.

The remains of the late President TAYLOR arrived at Pittsburgh on Sunday evening, and on Monday morning they were escorted to the steamboat landing by a procession, civil and military, in which the citizens generally united.

It is estimated that the loss by the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday last, in the neighborhood of Ulva, New York, will not fall short of \$100,000.

OHIO RIVER.—There were ten feet eight inches of water in the channel at Pittsburgh on Tuesday.

AN ARGUMENT FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—The Providence (R. I.) Journal publishes a list of seventy-one cotton and woollen mills, all with the exception of three within thirty miles of that city, which have suspended operations and are now lying idle. Comment is needless.

The New York papers announce the death of BENJAMIN DE FOREST, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of that city. He died on Sunday, at the advanced age of eighty years.

RECOVERY OF MR. CALHOUN'S STATUE.—Capt. JOHNSON, of the yacht *Tenight*, has succeeded in recovering the statue of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, which, it will be remembered, was lost some months ago from a vessel that was wrecked off Fire Island. The statue has been but slightly injured. Part of the right arm, mostly, however, covered by drapery, has been broken.

The Prince George's Agricultural Fair terminated Thursday. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., agreeably to appointment, delivered an address, and a large number of the premiums were distributed.

A MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.—It is proposed that a Convention of Manufacturers, North and South, be held in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the 18th day of November, 1850, to digest and prepare a suitable memorial to be presented to Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session, embracing or setting forth truly and faithfully all the facts connected with or believed to be the cause of the present extremely depressed state of manufacturing industry, and urging the necessity of a speedy revision and modification of the tariff laws. The call is signed "Sundry Virginia Manufacturers."

The Catocin Mountain, west of Frederick, was covered with snow on Monday last.

A LESSON.—The Chillicothe (Ohio) Gazette says that the portion of the State which is least contaminated by mis-called "free-soilism," is the only part of Ohio in which the Whigs maintain their integrity and exhibit a gain this year over the election of 1848. The Gazette then shows that even the Whig candidate for Governor, who was defeated by the free-soil candidate, majority in the State, gained thirty votes in this district; and it says that if the vote this year had been as large as it was in 1848, the Whig gain would have been over five hundred.

A MILE A MINUTE.—The Ulva Gazette says that the express train on the Ulva and Syracuse railroad, with the engine "Lightning" for its motive power, recently made 134 miles in fourteen minutes, and that one day last week the same train came through from Syracuse to Ulva, fifty-three miles, including three stops, in one hour and thirty minutes.

A movement is now in progress in Canada to ameliorate the condition of the colored population of the province. A tract of land has been purchased in the township of Raleigh, Canada West, containing about nine thousand acres, on which a school and a mission have been established, and are now in active operation.—*Tracy Budget.*

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.—Each succeeding steamer brings accounts of the foolhardy feats of an arduous work makes weekly ascents from the Hippodrome, in Paris. This adventurer has made several ascents upon a pony, a donkey, and an ostrich, and his last has also made an ascent on a pony. At the last ascent of M. Polievain, of which we have an account, his balloon carried, besides the arduous, three young women, who were suspended from the car. They had wings affixed to their shoulders, and appeared as if flying in the air. Their ascent was hailed with shouts by the immense concourse of persons assembled, but a feeling of terror seemed to predominate at seeing the women suspended in mid-air, without anything apparent to support them. After being without an hour in the air, they alighted in safety on a plain near Villejume.

CHOLERA.—Of seventy-nine deaths which occurred in St. Louis during the week ending October 21st, eight are reported as resulting from cholera. The victims belonged to families recently arrived. Occasional deaths from cholera also occur on the steamers navigating the Mississippi river.

Another company of PORTUGUESE EXILES, forming a detachment of those who fled to this country some time since from the Island of Madeira on account of the violence of a papal persecution, left New York on Wednesday in the steamer Isaac Newton for their future home in Central Illinois. They are under the guidance of the Rev. Daniel W. Lathrop.

The Sacramento Transcript, in speaking of a notice given by the mayor, says: "The mayor of the city, the ladies, &c. were appropriately and elegantly drunk, and the party separated in fine cheer."

RYAN ST. LAWRENCE.—There is a prospect of the speedy removal of the impediments to navigation between Montreal and the ocean. The Government engineers employed in making examinations continue to report favorably of their progress.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

The attention of the people of New Orleans is just now much taken up by the subject of the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. A year ago a permanent committee was appointed to secure to the city, if possible, the right of way, and this committee has just reported its success in that object.

It appears that the Mexican Government had granted the exclusive right of communication by steam, canals, railroads, or the natural water-courses across the Isthmus, for sixty years, with ten leagues of land on each side of the line, in fee simple, to Mr. GARAY, and that he had conveyed the same to Mr. HANCOCK. This latter gentleman has been for some time endeavoring to obtain assistance from the General Government, in the shape of a mail contract, to enable him to construct a railroad, but without success. With him the committee have entered into an agreement or partnership, by which he conveys all his rights to the authorities of New Orleans, who are to construct the railroad upon stock to be raised in two years, of which he is to receive, for his privileges, one-third. The estimated cost is six millions of dollars, or sixty thousand dollars per mile. Mr. HANCOCK will thus be entitled to stock to the amount of two millions of dollars, and at the same rate in case the expenditures exceed the estimate.

These are the leading features of the agreement which we presume will be accepted by the authorities of New Orleans. It is believed that the returns from the sale of the lands alone will pay the cost of the road, which will itself be profitable from its inception, as it will, at every advance, facilitate intercourse with California.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

FROM THE SAN ANTONIO LEADER OF OCTOBER 10.

Our city has for several days past presented a scene of unworldly life, business